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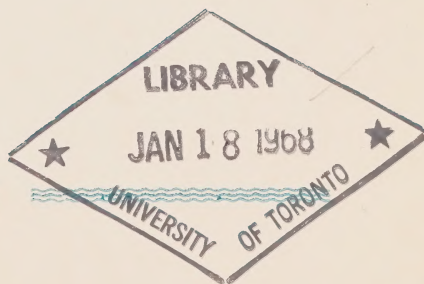
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Canada's PAROLE System





BROCHURE ON PAROLE

for

Judges, Magistrates, Police and Parole Supervisors

by

T. George Street, Q.C.,

Chairman,

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD,

Ottawa, Ontario


October 1967

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. . . . **Foreword**

This brochure has been specifically designed for the use of Judges, Magistrates, Police Officers and Parole Supervisors to inform them of the policies, aims, procedures and operations of the National Parole Board. Its purpose is to promote greater coordination and understanding between the Board and other agencies in the field of corrections, respecting our mutual aims, namely the rehabilitation of the offender and the protection of the public.

The only way the public can be properly protected is by reforming offenders. Therefore it is now generally accepted that in a modern correctional system, the emphasis should be on reformation rather than on punishment alone. Those who respond favourably to the treatment and training program should be paroled to assist them in their rehabilitation. Those who do not respond and cannot be reformed should remain in prison for the protection of society.

It is simply a case of trying to correct as many offenders as possible and helping those who want to help themselves and giving them a chance to rehabilitate themselves if they seem to deserve it. It is not a question of interfering in any way with the sentences of the courts. If we are to have a parole system to help reform offenders, we must let them out on parole, if they are suitable risks, to serve the balance of their sentences under supervision.

. . . . **Definition & Function**

Parole is a means by which an inmate, other than a juvenile, in any institution in Canada *who gives definite indication of his intention to reform*, can be released from prison so that he can serve the balance of his sentence at large in society. While on parole he is under supervision and subject to certain restrictions and conditions designed for his welfare and the protection of society. He must abide by the terms of his Parole Certificate and carry out the instructions of his supervisor.

The dual purpose of parole is the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmate, and the protection of society. It is a means of assisting him to become a useful, law-abiding citizen while at the same time ensuring that he does not misbehave or return to crime.

The authority of the National Parole Board is set out in the Parole Act, proclaimed in force on February 15, 1959, attached hereto as Appendix "A". The Board may grant parole if it considers an inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole. Its function is therefore *to select those inmates who show they sincerely intend to reform, and to assist them in doing so by granting parole*.

The Board is definitely not a reviewing authority. It does not review the propriety of the conviction or the length of the sentence. This is wholly the function of the court. Parole is not designed to shorten the sentence of the court. It does shorten the time spent in prison but the inmate is still serving his sentence in the community under control.

Parole is not a matter of mercy or clemency. It is not granted on compassionate or humanitarian grounds. It is only granted when it appears there is a distinct indication of reform on the part of the applicant. It serves to guide the inmate during his transition from institutional security to complete freedom in society. While on parole, inmates are under supervision and surveillance so they cannot easily return to crime even if they were disposed to do so.

. . . . Jurisdiction, Policy & Procedure

The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over any adult inmate serving a sentence under any federal statute in either a federal or provincial institution. It has no jurisdiction over a child under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, or an inmate serving a sentence for a breach of a provincial statute, e.g., Liquor Control Act. In Ontario and British Columbia, provincial Parole Boards have jurisdiction to give parole for the indefinite part of an indeterminate sentence.

The Board also has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any sentence of corporal punishment, or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible, to:

- (a) encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;
- (b) treat the offender rather than the offence;
- (c) deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;
- (d) judge each case objectively, according to its merits and circumstances;
- (e) be flexible and avoid the use of rigid or arbitrary rules of practice;
- (f) be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;
- (g) avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency;
- (h) consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;
- (i) provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for parolees; and
- (j) emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

Procedure

An inmate may apply for parole simply by filling in an application form which he may obtain at the institution; or anyone may apply on his behalf by writing a letter to the National Parole Board at Ottawa.

Even though all cases of sentences of two years and over are considered automatically, the inmates are still expected to fill out an application for parole and state why they think they deserve it and give details of their proposed parole program and plans for the future.

In applying for parole it is not necessary that the inmate have a lawyer. A lawyer can write to the Parole Board and make representations on his behalf. Lawyers can also assist by helping to arrange a parole program and community support.

Members of the staff of the institutions are asked for reports as to inmates' conduct, industry, attitude and progress, prior to the parole review date, which is set in accordance with the regulations. Copies of the application and the institutional reports are sent to the Regional Representative of the National Parole Service, who interviews the inmate and gives an assessment of his suitability as a parole risk.

The Parole Analyst in charge of the investigation at headquarters obtains the various reports and prepares a submission and summary of the case for the Board in advance of the parole eligibility date. It is immediately considered by the Board and if parole is granted, notification is given to the inmate, institutional staff and any other applicants.

. . . . Time Eligibility for Parole

According to Parole Regulations as in Appendix "B", an inmate serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal penitentiary shall serve 9 months before parole can be granted; those serving a sentence of three years and over shall serve one-third of their sentence, or four years — whichever is the lesser period — before being eligible.

Regulations also provide that an inmate shall serve ten years of a life sentence (if it is a commuted death sentence) and seven years in the case of an ordinary life sentence, before being considered for parole. If an inmate is serving a life sentence (death commuted), before a parole may be granted the consent of the Governor in Council must be obtained.

The case of every inmate serving a sentence of two years or more is reviewed automatically six months after admission, when a date is set for reviewing his case in accordance with the regulations above mentioned. If parole is not granted when the case is then reviewed, it will be reviewed every two years thereafter, or it may be marked for an earlier review if this seems to be warranted.

Inmates serving a sentence of under two years in a provincial reformatory or county gaol, may be considered for parole after serving one-third of their sentence. However, they must personally apply for parole and we undertake to complete the investigation and make a decision within four months.

An exception can be made to these regulations in very special cases but, generally speaking, these are the times which must be served before an inmate becomes eligible for parole.

Parole is strictly selective and is granted to about one-third of the applicants. It does not mean they are paroled automatically but only if it is deserved.

When granted parole, an inmate is on parole for the unexpired balance of his sentence less any time he has earned up to then. He is deemed to be serving his sentence, but does not earn any more time off for good behaviour while on parole. Under the new Penitentiary Act, the time on parole is the unexpired balance of his sentence, plus any statutory remission time he may have earned, so the time on parole will be longer.

. . . . *The Value of Reports*

The granting or refusing of parole is necessarily a matter of judgment, based on the various reports received on the inmate involved, including those from the Trial Judge or Magistrate and police officers. It is for this reason that close cooperation between the Board and authorities is so essential in our work. We greatly appreciate the cooperation shown by the bench and the police in the past and realize that it adds to their heavy work load.

Reports from Judges and Magistrates

As Chief Justice McRuer of Ontario said in a speech to the Canadian Congress of Corrections at Toronto on May 15th, 1961 "The parole system should operate in close liaison with the courts and wherever possible on a full and informative report from the Judge or Magistrate who imposed the sentence."

We ask for these reports in order to obtain the following information:

- (a) Your impression of the accused and his attitude and demeanor at the time of his sentence;
- (b) A complete picture as presented at the trial and the circumstances surrounding the offence;
- (c) The effect of the offence on the victim and if any restitution was made;
- (d) The reaction of the public to the offence;
- (e) Whether violence was involved in the commission of the offence;
- (f) Whether the offence was planned;
- (g) The offender's reputation, family background and work record in the community, and
- (h) Whether he is addicted to the use of alcohol or drugs.

We also ask the Trial Judge or Magistrate what he had in mind when he gave the sentence he did. We would like to know if it was designed as a punitive sentence or largely as a deterrent to other people. If it was meant as a deterrent, was it because of the particular problem in the community or because of the frequency of this particular crime at the time?

Also, if the sentence was only for the protection of the public, was he being sent to gaol simply to keep him out of society, or was it because he might learn a trade? If it is for trades training it is of course necessary for you to know where trades training is available and if the accused is suited for it. The sentence must also be long enough to complete the course.

We ask these questions of the courts, not because we are in any way concerned with the propriety of the sentence, but so that we can cooperate as much as possible in carrying out the purpose that the court had in giving the type of sentence it did.

Besides, some Magistrates, especially in rural areas, are able to give us a great deal of information about a man's family and background and his reputation in the community, which might not have been obtained from other sources. If this information is not known, these questions could be ignored. We want as much information about the inmate as possible, and we are most grateful to the sentencing authorities for their assistance in this matter.

To reciprocate your cooperation, and to make it more convenient and expedient for all concerned, we have arranged for a more efficient system of obtaining these reports. A new streamlined form was designed which can be completed with minimum inconvenience and which gives a more definite indication of what information is desired. The answers to some questions can be ticked.

The practice of sending you the inmate's file has been discontinued, because of the unavoidable delays involved and because most Judges and Magistrates prefer to complete the report immediately after disposing of the case in court, while the facts are still fresh in their minds, rather than months or years later.

The Parole Act provides that we must automatically review all penitentiary cases. Besides, most inmates in reformatories serving a sentence of over 12 months, apply for parole. Therefore, since we would ask for your report in these cases anyway, we have provided you all with these forms so that you can send these reports in automatically, as soon as the accused has been sentenced, if you wish to do so. If you need any more of these report forms, a note to us will bring some by return mail.

If the circumstances of the case are quite ordinary, such as the usual breaking and entering or theft, we do not need further details. However, if there is anything extraordinary or significant about them, or if it is a crime of violence, we would very much appreciate obtaining more complete information.

Reports From Police

We obtain full reports from the police as to the exact circumstances of the offence, whether the offender was the instigator or an accomplice, the *attitude of the public towards him*, the method of operation, the effect on the victim and the frequency with which this type of offence has occurred in the community.

We also like to know if the offender was cooperative with the police when apprehended and whether or not there was any restitution and what became of the stolen goods, if it is this type of offence.

The police are often able to tell us something about the man's general reputation in the community and if he has caused them trouble on previous occasions. Often they know of the man's work record and marital or family background and all this information can be extremely useful.

The following is a suggested outline of the contents of a police report. It would be greatly appreciated were the report to cover as fully as possible the following points, if this information is known or easily available to you:

- (1) Date and place of trial and name of Presiding Justice and plea entered.
- (2) Number of charges preferred and nature of offence in each case, together with complete sentence rendered.
- (3) Concise history of circumstances leading up to and surrounding the commission of the crime, the method of operation and frequency with which this type of offence has occurred and if violence was involved.
- (4) Whether any accomplices, if so, their names and whether the inmate was the instigator of the crime or otherwise;
- (5) Extent or form of the recovery or disposition of stolen goods, restitution or compensation made by the accused;
- (6) Attitude and cooperation of the accused after arrest;
- (7) Effect of the crime upon the victim (especially in cases of rape, theft with violence, etc.);
- (8) The reputation and character of the victim, especially in that type of crime mentioned in sub-paragraph (7);
- (9) Details of additional convictions not already showing on FPS report prepared by R.C.M. Police;
- (10) Previous reputation of inmate in the community if known, including work record, family or marital background, his use of liquor or drugs;
- (11) The expected reaction or attitude of the public including any community support or assistance upon his release.

Most police forces send us these reports automatically as soon as the case has been disposed of in court. This has assisted in making the parole system more efficient. Needless to say we consider this cooperation of the police to be absolutely essential to the effective operation of the Parole Board.

Reports from Institutions

Of special importance are the reports received from institutional personnel on the activities and progress of the candidate for parole. This is largely due to the fact that if any change in attitude has occurred, it has happened at the institution. From a complete report submitted by any institution we can quickly ascertain what the inmate has been doing to improve himself, his response to the treatment and training program if facilities are available, where his talents lie, and his interest in vocational shop training or academic courses. Other things that can be determined from a comprehensive report are the inmate's desire for individual or group counselling, religious instruction, his need for medical or psychiatric treatment and his overall conduct, attitude, incentive and insight into his problem.

We know what training facilities are available at the various institutions, and take into consideration the limitations in each case.

Community Investigation

A community investigation is made, in appropriate cases, by an after-care agency or a provincial probation or parole officer. This reveals the inmate's family or marital background, work record and general reputation. In this regard, representations by responsible officials and citizens are helpful in determining the reliability and character of a candidate for parole. We have to decide if the inmate is ready to live in the community and if the community is ready to accept him.

Enquiries are made concerning a job possibility, community support and acceptance and available supervision for the establishment of a sound parole program, which will be beneficial for his rehabilitation.

We need numerous comprehensive reports to make proper final decisions, just as courts require extensive information about the accused in order to intelligently decide what sentence he should receive. From this extensive file of information we make an assessment of each inmate to ascertain if he has really changed his attitude and has a sincere desire to reform.

. . . . Selection for Parole

Following are some of the factors taken into consideration before the Parole Board makes its decision:

- (a) The nature and gravity of the offence;
- (b) Past behaviour — good or bad;
- (c) Total personality of the inmate — whether he can be trusted in society;
- (d) The possibility that on release the parolee would or would not return to crime and the possible effect on society if he did so;
- (e) The efforts made by the inmate during his incarceration to improve himself through better habits, education and vocational training and how well they demonstrate his desire to become a good citizen;
- (f) Whether there is anyone in the community who would help the inmate on parole. (In this matter, family and background information are most important);
- (g) The inmate's plans and whether they will aid in his ultimate rehabilitation;
- (h) What employment the inmate has arranged, or may be able to arrange. Steady employment must be maintained if at all possible as one of the most important factors in his rehabilitation;
- (i) How well the inmate understands his problem. Whether he is completely aware of what got him into trouble initially and how he can overcome his defect. Also, how well he understands his own strengths and weaknesses.

The acid test in any parole case is whether there is a change in attitude towards crime — whether he or she has genuinely attempted to change for the better. Our prime objective is to help those inmates who want to help themselves, and give them another chance if they really deserve it, with due regard for the protection of society. If they do not want to help themselves, probably no one can help them.

. . . . *Alcoholics and Drug Addicts*

Many inmates applying for parole have been influenced by alcohol in the commission of their crimes. Some are chronic alcoholics. When alcohol is directly involved in the case, the Board believes it is in the best interest of both society and the inmate that complete abstinence from intoxicants be one of the conditions of parole.

We expect him to recognize his problems and to do something to overcome them. Nevertheless, we are encouraged by the number of inmates taking advantage of Alcoholics Anonymous programs available within the various institutions and who are continuing their affiliations with AA upon their release.

Greater care must be taken in the granting of parole to drug addicts, due to the serious nature of narcotics addiction. Their applications demand greater study than usual. However, if it appears the inmate in question sincerely intends to stay away from drugs, the Parole Board does everything in its power to help him do so. Caution being the keynote in these cases, all such parolees are carefully supervised and assisted upon release from an institution. Although there is no known sure cure for drug addiction, many parolees have abstained from the use of drugs; some for periods of several years.

. . . . *Prior Criminal Record*

A previous criminal record is not a bar to parole — hundreds of men with serious records have been paroled. However, if a man has established a pattern of criminal behaviour, we obviously have to be more careful about granting him parole. We must be reasonably sure that his criminal behaviour will not be repeated. The same applies to a previous parole violator.

These two types can be paroled, but they must do more than the average to demonstrate they have changed for the better. With this type of inmate we exercise the utmost caution, at the same time bearing in mind what the Fauteux Commission said in its report:

“A lengthy record is not of itself a sufficient reason to refuse parole. The experience of after-care agencies has been that many of their outstanding success cases have been individuals with long records.”

. . . Community Support

A man cannot reform unless he is given a chance to do so. We hope that the public will understand this and give deserving parolees a chance to rehabilitate themselves. If a man is refused an opportunity to work, or is turned away by society just because he has committed an offence, there is scant possibility of his reforming and we can expect his return to crime.

We hope that prospective employers will not be prejudiced against parolees because of their prison background but will judge them according to their apparent sincerity and their qualifications to do the job applied for. These individuals have been selected for parole because, after careful investigation, they have given some indication to us that they sincerely intend to reform. We therefore hope they will be given a fair chance to rehabilitate themselves.

. . . . Assistance to Parolees by the Police

It is in this matter that the police can perform a great service. A police officer can increase the number of parole successes if his attitude towards, and treatment of, parolees is understanding and helpful. Our files indicate that many police officers have personally assisted various ex-criminals in getting jobs and getting re-established in society. A willingness to help them and give them another chance if they deserve it, is one of the most significant ways in which police officers can assist in reducing the crime rate.

As a matter of cooperation with the police, parolees are required in most cases to report to the police. It is rather important that in doing so, they do not thereby have to advertise the fact that they are on parole. Identifying them in any way to the public as ex-prisoners is, of course, quite harmful to their rehabilitation. We would therefore appreciate the police being discreet in this matter and ensuring that their status is concealed as much as possible.

. . . . Gradual Release

Before an inmate is officially released on parole, he is sometimes given a gradual re-introduction to society, to help overcome the shock and problems of changing from prison custody to life outside. This is known as Gradual Release.

It is a procedure designed to assist particularly the long-term prisoners in their progressive adjustment to community life. The inmates are taken out for a few hours and sometimes for the whole day or overnight, during a short period just prior to final release on parole or at the expiration of sentence. They are usually escorted at first, and later may be out alone. They sometimes work outside the prison during the day and return at night.

A person in prison for a long time is thoroughly unfamiliar with the outside world, and such an ordinary thing as making a telephone call, or buying a cup of coffee, may be a nerve wracking experience. Gradual release helps overcome these problems and helps the prisoner to regain poise and self-confidence.

. . . . Minimum Parole

Since October 1964, the board has been granting what is known as Minimum Parole. This is a type of parole designed to give more inmates crime-curbing supervision.

As a result of this program, prisoners who are not selected for ordinary parole when they are eligible can be released ahead of their normal expiry date if they agree to accept supervision for the remainder of their sentences, including their time off for good behavior.

Certain classes of offenders are excepted, such as some sex offenders and those considered most dangerous or violent, but most inmates are eligible. They can be released one month earlier for every year of their sentences up to a total of six months. Thus a prisoner serving a two year sentence who would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16½ months can be released after serving 14 months but he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this policy makes it possible for the Board to parole more inmates, at the same time this measure protects the community by giving more individuals supervision.

. . . Conditions of Parole

The Certificate of Parole and the Parole Agreement, which appear in full at the back of this brochure as Appendix "C", give the various conditions which an inmate must observe on parole.

He is under the authority of a Regional Representative of the National Parole Board and the direct supervision of a supervisor to whom he must report and whose instructions he must obey.

He must obey the law, support his dependents, fulfill his legal and social responsibilities, be steadily employed, and he cannot leave the area or his job without permission.

In cases where liquor has been a contributing factor in the commission of the original offence, it is stipulated that the parolee abstain completely.

These conditions may be varied in some cases and in others removed completely, after an appropriate length of time, if the parolee is doing exceptionally well. Parole is the continuance of treatment and training in society and is a transitional step between the confinement of an institution and absolute freedom in society. Its purpose is the rehabilitation of the inmate as a law-abiding member of society.

. . . Parole Violation

Generally speaking police officers do not interfere with or bother parolees unless there is good reason. If they did, it would of course be quite detrimental. We appreciate the understanding of the police towards the problem of rehabilitating inmates through parole, but we are not unmindful of the responsibilities and difficulties of the police and are willing and anxious to cooperate in every way.

If a parolee is causing trouble, or misbehaving in any way, this should be reported to one of our Regional Representatives (whose names and addresses are shown at the back of this book), and he can deal with the matter quickly and effectively. If it is necessary he can issue a Warrant of Suspension and have the parolee arrested and placed in custody. We will do our best to reciprocate police cooperation and ensure that our parolees do not cause them any trouble.

Suspension of Parole

The Parole Act provides that any member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by warrant, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of any parolee if it is necessary or desirable to prevent a breach of parole. This is done by issuing a Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension as at Appendix "D". The Board thus can exercise adequate control over all parolees and deal quickly with those who misbehave.

All Regional Representatives are authorized to issue Warrants of Suspension and Apprehension.

When apprehended, the parolee is brought before a Magistrate who remands him in custody in a local prison, by signing a Warrant of Committal upon sus-

pension of parole, as at Appendix "E". The parolee then remains in custody until the Board, after investigation, either cancels the suspension or revokes the parole. If the Board decides to cancel the suspension and continue parole, an Order of Continuation of Parole, Appendix "F", and Inmate's Undertaking, Appendix "G", are both issued.

Revocation of Parole

The Board revokes a parole by issuing a Warrant of Apprehension, which may be seen at Appendix "H". This Warrant is issued under Section 14 (1), to authorize the arrest of the parolee, and is given to the R.C.M. Police for execution. The man is then arrested and brought before a Magistrate who orders his return to prison by signing his own Warrant of Commitment. This warrant is partially prepared by the R.C.M. Police, because they know the exact remanet of the parolee's sentence. When the parolee is brought to court the Magistrate is asked to sign this warrant to return him to the institution from whence he came.

Forfeiture of Parole

A parole is automatically forfeited once the parolee is convicted of an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while on parole, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole period is expired. In the event parole is forfeited, a Warrant of Apprehension is issued as in the case of revocation.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:

- (1) Leaving area without permission, whereabouts unknown.
- (2) Lack of cooperation with supervisor.
- (3) Misconduct.
- (4) Excessive use of liquor.
- (5) Refusal to work or leaving employment without permission.
- (6) Neglect to provide support.
- (7) Failure to report to police.

Although statistics can sometimes be misleading, some indication of the value of parole is that only 44 per cent of the inmates paroled between 1952 and 1962 returned to prison within ten years after release, compared to the general rate of recidivism, which is over 80 per cent.

The most encouraging fact is that the actual failure rate of inmates on parole is, to date, slightly more than 10 per cent. As the use of parole is extended, it may be expected this exceptionally low rate may increase. Even if it should double, it would still be a very reasonable percentage of failure.

Members of the Board visit prisons regularly across Canada and talk to groups of inmates about the policy of the Board, to promote inmate interest and understanding of parole. A handbook on parole was published and distributed for the use of inmates.

One point we stress to all inmates seeking parole is that society will not support a parole system if there are too many failures. They are told that if they fail while on parole, they do not condemn themselves, but also tend to jeopardize the chances of other inmates seeking parole. On the other hand, parole successes inspire public confidence and also improve the parole possibilities of other applicants.

. . . . *Supervision*

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping parolees with everyday problems to counsel, guidance, advice and ensuring that they do not violate any of the conditions of their parole and reporting to the Board if they do.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance and the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. It should be adequate and fair but firm. Parolees should be assisted with their problems and given friendly counsel and advice. At the same time, they must learn to accept their responsibilities and obey the law. If they misbehave, or if it is apparent they do not intend to reform, they should be returned to prison.

Parolees should be assisted as much as is reasonably possible in their efforts of rehabilitation. At the same time, they must realize that they have responsibilities to society by which they must abide. We can be understanding and sympathetic, but at the same time be sensible and realistic. Besides our function of helping them reform, we have a duty to protect the public which is of paramount importance.

A parolee must not be allowed to jeopardize the parole system and the chances of other inmates by misbehaviour. It is therefore extremely important that supervisors promptly report any breach of the conditions or misbehaviour, so we can quickly deal with any such delinquents. If the parolee does not deserve the chance he has been given by parole, it should be withdrawn and he should be returned to prison.

After-care agencies often help both parolees and discharged inmates in finding employment. Through their efforts, which also include promoting a better understanding between the public and former inmates either discharged or on parole, thousands of prisoners have become useful citizens again. Pro-

vincial probation officers and the Federal Manpower Service also help find work for ex-prisoners and assist greatly in the rehabilitation process.

It is not through their efforts alone, however, that this favourable situation is maintained. The continuing co-operation of the police officer, the Magistrate, the Judge and the general public are essential. Police officers often supervise and assists parolees, as do members of the judiciary.

. . . . *Regional Representatives*

Regional Representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications and the preparation of post-release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in ten cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The Regional Representative has authority over all parolees in his area with jurisdiction to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises parolees and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

These officers are in constant liaison with the Board and they implement the policy of the Board in their respective areas. They are always available to receive representations from the general apublic and all authorities in the correctional field. They help provide protection for the public by ensuring that parolees behave properly. Their names and addresses are shown in Appendix "I", the last page of this Brochure.

. . . . *Conclusion*

In the past eight years the Board has granted parole to 15,364 inmates. This figure includes 608 minimum paroles. It does not include short paroles, temporary paroles or paroles for deportation which would bring this total to 17,166. Of these, only 1,826 violated their parole and were returned to prison. Of this number 920 had their paroles revoked while the other 906 forfeited their paroles by committing another offence.

This means that during the last eight years, 90% have been successful in completing their parole periods satisfactorily.

We are most appreciative of the co-operation fo the judiciary, the police, and the parole supervisors across Canada. This, with a greater understanding by the general public, augurs well for the success of the parole system and an increase in the number of truly reformed ex-prisoners. By an effective co-ordination of our respective efforts, we can all render a vital and much needed public service, and at substantial saving of expense. The incidence of crime should be reduced, thereby providing significant and lasting benefit to all of Canada.

APPENDIX "A"

PAROLE ACT

Proclaimed in force February 15, 1959

P. KERWIN,
Deputy Governor General.
(L.S.)

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETINGS:

A PROCLAMATION

W.R. JACKETT,
Deputy Attorney General,
CANADA

} WHEREAS in and by section twenty-five
of an Act of the Parliament of Canada,
assented to on the 6th day of September

1958, and entitled "An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of Persons Undergoing Sentences of Imprisonment", being chapter thirty-eight of the Statutes of 1958, it is provided that the said Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by Proclamation of Our Governor in Council.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said Act should come into force and have effect upon, from and after the fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare and direct that the said Act shall come into force and have effect upon, from and after the fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Honourable PATRICK KERWIN, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor. VINCENT MASSEY, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this thirteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. STEIN

Under Secretary of State

CHAP. 38

An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of Persons Undergoing Sentences of Imprisonment

(Assented to 6th September, 1958)

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

- Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the *Parole Act*.

INTERPRETATION.

- Definitions. 2. In this Act,
"Board." (a) "Board" means the National Parole Board established by this Act;
"Inmate." (b) "inmate" means a person who has been convicted of an offence under an Act of the Parliament of Canada and is under sentence of imprisonment for that offence, but does not include a child within the meaning of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* who is under sentence of imprisonment for an offence known as a delinquency;
"Magistrate." (c) "magistrate" means a justice or a magistrate as defined in the *Criminal Code*;
"Parole." (d) "parole" means authority granted under this Act to an inmate to be at large during his term of imprisonment;
"Paroled inmate." (e) "paroled inmate" means a person to whom parole has been granted;
"Parole supervisor." (f) "parole supervisor" means a person appointed by the Board to guide and supervise a paroled inmate; and
"Regulations." (g) "regulations" means regulations made by order of the Governor in Council.

BOARD ESTABLISHED

- Board established. 3. (1) There shall be a board, to be known as the National Parole Board, consisting of not less than three and not more than five members to be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during good behaviour for a period not exceeding ten years.
Chairman and Vice-Chairman. (2) The Governor in Council shall designate one of the members to be Chairman and one to be Vice-Chairman.

Temporary members.

(3) The Governor in Council may appoint a temporary substitute member to act as a member in the event that a member is absent or unable to act.

Quorum.

(4) A majority of the members constitutes a quorum, and a vacancy on the Board does not impair the right of the remaining members to act.

Rules of procedure.

(5) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules for the conduct of its proceedings and the performance of its duties and functions under this Act.

Head office.

(6) The head office of the Board shall be at Ottawa, but meetings of the Board may be held at such other places as the Board determines.

Seal.

(7) The Board shall have an official seal.

Remuneration.

4. (1) Each member of the Board shall be paid such remuneration for his services as is fixed by the Governor in Council, and is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expences incurred by him while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties.

Staff.

(2) The officers, clerks and employees necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the *Civil Service Act*.

Chief executive officer.

(3) The Chairman is the chief executive officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board.

Powers And Duties of Board

Jurisdiction of Board.

5. Subject to this Act and the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole.

Review of cases.

6. (1) The Board shall at the times prescribed by the regulations

(a) review the case of every inmate serving a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more, whether or not an application has been made by or on behalf of the inmate, and

(b) review such case of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years as are prescribed by the regulations, upon application by or on behalf of the inmate.

Decisions.

(2) Upon reviewing the case of an inmate as required by subsection (1) the Board shall decide whether or not to grant parole.

Regulations.	7. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the portion of the terms of imprisonment that inmates shall serve before parole may be granted, the times when the Board shall review cases of inmates serving sentences of imprisonment, and the class of cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years that shall be reviewed by the Board upon application.
Powers of Board.	8. The Board may <ol style="list-style-type: none"> grant parole to an inmate if the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole; grant parole subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable; provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable; and revoke parole in its discretion.
Personal interview.	9. The Board, in considering whether parole should be granted or revoked, is not required to grant a personal interview to the inmate or to any person on his behalf.
Parole certificate.	10. Where the Board grants parole it shall issue a parole certificate, under the seal of the Board, in such form as the Board prescribes, and shall deliver it or cause it to be delivered to the inmate and a copy to the parole supervisor, if any.
Effect of parole.	11. (1) The sentence of a paroled inmate shall, while the parole remains unrevoked and unforfeited, be deemed to continue in force until the expiration thereof according to law.
Idem.	(2) Until a parole is revoked, forfeited or suspended the inmate is not liable to be imprisoned by reason of his sentence, and he shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms and conditions of the parole and subject to the provisions of this Act.

Suspension of Parole

Suspension of parole.	12. (1) A member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by a warrant in writing signed by him, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of a paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole.
-----------------------	---

Apprehension.
"Paroled
inmate."

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall remand the inmate in custody until the Board cancels the suspension or revokes the parole.

Review by
Board.

(3) The Board shall forthwith after a remand by a magistrate under subsection (2) review the case and shall either cancel the suspension or revoke the parole.

Effect of
suspension.

(4) An inmate who is in custody by virtue of this section shall be deemed to be serving his sentence.

FORFEITURE OF PAROLE.

"Regulations."

13. If a paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence, committed after the grant of parole and punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, his parole is thereby forthwith forfeited.

APPREHENSION UPON REVOCATION OR FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

Apprehension.

14. (1) If any parole is revoked or forfeited, the Board may, by warrant under the seal of the Board, authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate.

Recom-
mitment.

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section, shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall thereupon make out his warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the inmate as provided in this Act.

EXECUTION OF WARRANT.

Warrants for
apprehension.

15. A warrant issued under section 12 or 14 shall be executed by any peace officer to whom it is given in any part of Canada, and has the same force and effect in all parts of Canada as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a magistrate or other lawful authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

RECOMMITMENT OF INMATE .

Place of
recommit-
ment.

16. (1) Where the parole granted to an inmate has been revoked, he shall be recommitted to the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.

	<p>(2) Where a paroled inmate, upon revocation of his parole, is apprehended at a place not within the territorial division to which he was originally committed, he shall be committed to the corresponding place of confinement for the territorial division within which he was apprehended, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.</p>
Idem.	
Effect of forfeiture.	<p>17. (1) When any parole is forfeited by conviction of an indictable offence the paroled inmate shall undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the portion of the term to which he was originally sentenced that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted plus the term, if any, to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the offence.</p>
Term to be served.	<p>(2) The term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) shall be served as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a penitentiary, if the original sentence in respect of which he was granted parole was to a penitentiary; (b) in a penitentiary, if the total term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is for a period of two years or more; and (c) in the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, if that place of confinement was not a penitentiary and the term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is less than two years.
Conviction for offence committed during parole.	<p>(3) Where a paroled inmate is, after the expiration of his parole, convicted of an indictable offence committed during the period when his parole was in effect, the parole shall be deemed to have been forfeited on the day on which the offence was committed, and the provisions of this Act respecting imprisonment upon forfeiture of parole apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p>

ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

Revocation or suspension of certain punishments.	<p>18. (1) The Board may, upon application therefor and subject to regulations, revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order made under the <i>Criminal Code</i> prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.</p>
Clemency.	<p>(2) The Board shall, when so directed by the Minister of Justice, make any investigation or inquiry desired by the Minister in connection with any request made to the Minister for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.</p>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order, etc. final.	19. An order, warrant or decision made or issued under this Act is not subject to appeal or review to or by any court or other authority.
Evidence.	20. Any order, decision or warrant purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed by a person purporting to be a member of the Board or to have been designated by the Board to suspend parole is admissible in evidence in any proceedings in any court.
Expenditures.	21. All expenditures under or for the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament therefor.
Super- annuation.	22. The members and staff of the Board shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purpose of the <i>Public Service Superannuation Act</i> .
Transfer of staff.	23. Notwithstanding subsection (2) of section 4, the Governor in Council may by order transfer persons who prior to the commencement of this Act were members of the staff of the Department of Justice to the staff of the Board.
Repeal. R.S. 1952, c. 264.	24. (1) The <i>Ticket of Leave Act</i> is repealed. (2) Every person who at the coming into force of this Act is the holder of a licence issued under the <i>Ticket of Leave Act</i> to be at large shall be deemed to have been granted parole under this Act under the same terms and conditions as those under which the licence was issued or such further or other conditions as the Board may prescribe.
Licence under former Act deemed parole.	(3) Every person who was issued a licence to be at large under the <i>Ticket of Leave Act</i> , whose licence was revoked or forfeited and who at the coming into force of this Act is unlawfully at large may be dealt with under this Act as though he were a paroled inmate whose parole had been revoked or forfeited.
Revoke or forfeited licence.	(4) A reference in any Act, regulation or document to a conditional liberation or ticket of leave under the <i>Ticket of Leave Act</i> shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.
Reference.	(5) The powers, functions and duties of the Minister of Justice under section 666 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> are hereby transferred to the Board, and a reference in that section to permission to be at large on licence shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.
Habitual criminals.	
Coming into force.	*25. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. *Note - Proclaimed in force as of February 15, 1959.

APPENDIX "B"

Parole Regulations, as amended

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PAROLE ACT

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Parole Regulations*.
2. (1) The portion of the term of imprisonment that an inmate shall ordinarily serve, in the cases mentioned in this subsection, before parole may be granted, is as follows:
 - (a) where the sentence of imprisonment is not a sentence of imprisonment for life or a sentence of preventive detention, one-third of the term of imprisonment imposed or four years, whichever is the lesser, but in the case of a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more to a federal penal institution, at least nine months;
 - (b) where the sentence of imprisonment is for life but not a sentence of preventive detention or a sentence of life imprisonment to which a sentence of death has been commuted, seven years.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where in the opinion of the Board special circumstances exist, the Board may grant parole to an inmate before he has served the portion of his sentence of imprisonment required under subsection (1) to have been served before a parole may be granted.
- (3) A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment to which a sentence of death has been commuted, shall serve the entire term of the sentence of imprisonment unless, upon the recommendation of the Board, the Governor in Council otherwise directs.
- (4) The Board shall not recommend a parole, in a case coming within subsection (3), until at least ten years of the term of imprisonment have been served.
3. (1) In the case of every inmate serving a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more, the Board shall:
 - (a) consider the case of the inmate as soon as possible after the inmate has been admitted to a prison, and in any event within six months thereof, and fix a date for his parole review;
 - (b) review the case of the inmate in order to decide whether or not to grant or recommend parole and, if parole is to be granted, the date upon which the parole is to commence, on or before
 - (i) the date fixed for the parole review pursuant to paragraph (a), or
 - (ii) the last day of the relevant portion of the term of imprisonment referred to in subsection (1) of section 2,whichever is the earlier; and

(c) where the Board, upon reviewing the case of an inmate pursuant to paragraph (b) does not at that time grant or recommend parole to the inmate, continue to review the case of the inmate at least once during every two years following the date the case was previously reviewed until parole is granted or the sentence of the inmate is satisfied.

(2) Where an application for parole is made by or on behalf of an inmate who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years, the case shall be reviewed upon the completion of all inquiries that the Board considers necessary but, in any event, not later than four months after the application is received by the Board.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Board to review the case of an inmate at any time during his term of imprisonment.

4. (1) Where the Board receives an application to suspend or revoke a sentence of whipping, the Board shall

- (a) determine forthwith if the sentence should be suspended pending further investigation and, if it was so determined, issue an order accordingly;
- (b) conduct such investigation as appears to be warranted in the circumstances; and
- (c) as soon as possible after completing the investigation, if any, referred to in paragraph (b)

- (i) revoke the sentence,
- (ii) refuse to revoke the sentence,
- (iii) suspend the sentence for any period the Board may deem applicable,
- (iv) refuse to suspend the sentence, or
- (v) cancel the order of suspension, if any, made pursuant to paragraph (a).

(2) An order of suspension made pursuant to subsection (1) expires ten days before the expiration of any term of imprisonment to which the convicted person, to whom the sentence of whipping relates, has been sentenced unless, before that day, the Board revokes the sentence of whipping.

5. Where the Board receives an application to suspend or revoke an order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle, the Board shall

- (a) conduct as quickly as possible such investigation as appears to be warranted in the circumstances; and
- (b) determine as soon as possible if the order should be suspended or revoked and, if it so decides, issue an order accordingly.

6. Where the Board suspends or revokes an order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle, the suspension or revocation may be made upon such terms and conditions as the Board considers necessary or desirable.

APPENDIX "C"



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Ottawa, Canada

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE

TO Whom It May Concern

It is ORDERED by the NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD that
..... **JOHN DOE**, an inmate
in **CITY PENITENTIARY**, who was
convicted of **BREAKING and ENTERING**
at **OURTOWN**, on the **4th May, 1964**
and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the
..... **CITY PENITENTIARY**, for the
term of **TWO YEARS and SIX MONTHS**
be PAROLED, upon the conditions showing on the reverse, on
..... **DECEMBER 23rd** 19 **65**
or within days thereafter at the discretion of the Warden, and until
..... unless the
said **JOHN DOE**
shall before the expiration of the said term commit an indictable offence punish-
able by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, in which case his parole
is thereby forthwith forfeited, or unless there is cause for the National Parole Board
to alter, suspend or revoke the present Order.

Given under the hands and seal of the National Parole Board,
this **14th** day of **December** nineteen hundred and **sixty-five**

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

By
Secretary

PAROLE AGREEMENT

I clearly understand that I am still serving the sentence imposed but I am being granted parole to permit me to resume my activities as a citizen at large in the community, under supervision. Therefore, in consideration of the parole being granted to me, I solemnly agree:

1. To remain, until the expiry of my sentence, under the authority of the National Parole Service Regional Representative in
2. To forthwith proceed directly to and, immediately upon arrival and at least once a month thereafter, to report faithfully to
3. To accept the supervision and assistance of my supervisor
4. To remain in the immediate area of or as designated by the Regional Representative and, if I have good cause to leave this area, to obtain permission beforehand through my supervisor.
5. To endeavour to maintain steady employment and to report at once to the Regional Representative through my supervisor, any change or termination of employment or any other change of circumstances such as accident or illness.
6. To secure advance approval from the Regional Representative, through my supervisor if at any time I wish to:
 - (a) purchase a motor vehicle;
 - (b) incur debts by borrowing money or instalment buying;
 - (c) assume additional responsibilities, such as marrying;
 - (d) own or carry fire-arms or other weapons.
7. To abide by all instructions which may be given by my supervisor or by the Regional Representative through my supervisor, and especially with regard to employment, companions, hours, intoxicants, operation of motor vehicles, medical or psychiatric attention, family responsibilities, court obligations.
8. To abide by these special conditions:
9. To forthwith communicate with the Regional Representative, through my supervisor, if I am arrested or questioned by peace officers regarding any offence.
10. To obey the law and fulfill all my legal and social responsibilities.

I have read, or have had read to me, and fully understand and accept the conditions, regulations and restrictions governing my release on parole. I will abide by and conform to them strictly. I also understand that if I violate them in any manner, I may be recommitted.

Witnessed: (name) (number)
.....
(title)

Date of leaving:

APPENDIX "D"

P.S.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

WARRANT OF SUSPENSION AND APPREHENSION

under Section 12 of the Parole Act (7 Elizabeth II, chap. 38)

To Any Peace Officer in Canada:

WHEREAS on the day of 19,
parole was granted, subject to the conditions and provisions set forth in a
CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE issued under the seal of the NATIONAL PAROLE
BOARD, to
who was convicted of
..... on the day of 19
and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the
..... for
..... and was at the date of the said certificate of parole confined
in;

AND WHEREAS, I am a person having authority under the Parole
Act to suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of a paroled inmate
whenever I am satisfied that the arrest of a paroled inmate is necessary or desir-
able in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of his parole;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the authority vested in me as
aforesaid, I hereby suspend the parole of
and, in Her Majesty's name, command you to apprehend him and to bring him
before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Dated at this
day of 19,

A person designated by the National
Parole Board to suspend parole under
Section 12 of the Parole Act.

APPENDIX "E"

CANADA

Province of
County of

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL UPON SUSPENSION OF PAROLE
under Section 12 of the Parole Act (7 Elizabeth II, chap. 38)

TO WIT:

TO ANY CONSTABLE OR PEACE OFFICER IN CANADA, AND TO THE
..... OF THE

WHEREAS on the day of 19,
parole was granted, subject to the conditions and provisions set forth in a
CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE issued under the hand and seal of the NATIONAL
PAROLE BOARD, to
who was convicted of
..... on the day of 19,
and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the
..... for
..... and was at the date of the said certificate of parole confined
in;

AND WHEREAS the said
was discharged from close confinement under the provisions of the said certificate
on the day of 19, at which time there
remained of his sentence to be served, the period of

AND WHEREAS the said Parole now stands *suspended* under the
provisions of the Parole Act;

AND WHEREAS the said
..... has been apprehended in this County under a Warrant
issued by a person duly authorized under Section 12 of the Parole Act, and
brought before the undersigned, a Magistrate for the said County.

These are to command you the said Peace Officers, or any of you, in
Her Majesty's name, to take him the said
..... and convey him safely to
..... and there to deliver him to the said
..... thereof together with this precept; and I do hereby
command you the said
of the said to receive the said
..... into your custody, in the said
..... and to keep him there safely until he is
further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this
day of A.D. 19, at
..... in the County aforesaid
..... Magistrate
..... County of

APPENDIX "F"

P.S.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

ORDER OF CONTINUATION OF PAROLE

To the
.....
.....

RE:

This is to notify you that the *National Parole Board* on
..... has given an order of *continuation of parole* in behalf of the
above named whose parole had been suspended on and who
in consequence thereof, had been remanded into your custody.

The said inmate is to be released upon his signing the attached
undertaking.

Kindly return the copies of the undertaking as per the indications
appearing on each one of them and after you have filled the blanks.

Given under the seal of the National Parole Board at Ottawa, this
..... day of A.D. 19

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Copies to: R.C.M.P.
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
SUPERVISOR

By
Secretary

APPENDIX "G"

P.S.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

INMATE'S UNDERTAKING

In consideration of the order of *continuation of parole* issued in my behalf by the NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, I agree to be released upon the same terms and conditions which appeared in the Certificate of Parole granted to me on with the following modifications:
.....
.....
.....
and I most solemnly promise to abide strictly this time by the said terms and conditions.

.....
(INMATE) (NUMBER)

.....
(WITNESS)

.....
(TITLE)

Date of leaving:

INSTRUCTIONS

The original of the undertaking is to be delivered to inmate and he will attach it to his Certificate of Parole. The other four copies are to be sent at once as per the indications appearing on each one of them.

APPENDIX "H"

P.S.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Ottawa, Canada

WARRANT OF APPREHENSION

under Section 14 of the National Parole Act (7 Elizabeth II, chap, 38)

To Any Peace Officer in Canada:

WHEREAS on the day of 19,
a CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE subject to the conditions and provisions therein
set forth was issued by an Order in writing under the hands and seal of the
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD to
..... who was convicted
of on the
..... day of 19, and was then and there
sentenced to imprisonment in the
for and was at the date of the said
Order confined in

AND WHEREAS, the said Parole now stands (revoked or forfeited)
..... under the provisions of the National Parole Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, these are to command you to arrest the said
..... and to bring
him before a Magistrate in order that he be dealt with in accordance with law.

Given under the hands and seal of the National Parole Board at
Ottawa, Ontario, the day of
nineteen hundred and

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

By

(SEAL)

Secretary

APPENDIX "T"

Names and Addresses of Regional and District Offices

Mr. B. Kyle Stevenson,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 357, 1231 Haro St.,
Vancouver 5, B.C.

Mr. Murray B. Gaw,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 808, Belmont Bldg.,
805 Government St.,
Victoria, B.C.

Mr. John A. Phillips,
Officer in Charge,
National Parole Service,
Davy Crockett Bldg.,
33827 South Fraser Way,
Abbotsford, B.C.

Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 103, 10107 - 115 St.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. Grant P. Spiro,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 728, Public Bldg.,
8th Ave. & 1st St. South,
Calgary, Alta.

Mr. Robert R. Gillies,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 308, Federal Bldg.,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Mr. Keith F. Wright,
Officer in Charge,
National Parole Service,
1919 Scarth St.,
Regina, Sask.

Mr. Dave Rempel,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 803, Commercial Bldg.,
169 Pioneer Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Roger S. Beames,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 902, MacKenzie Bldg.,
36 Adelaide St. East,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Mr. C. Austin M. Edwards,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
525 King St. West,
P.O. Box 1114,
Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Richard G. Wallace,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
Room 413, National Revenue Bldg.,
150 Main St.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. André Therrien,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
4th floor,
456 Lagauchetière St. West,
Montreal, P.Q.

APPENDIX "I"

Names and Addresses of Regional and District Offices

Officer in Charge,
National Parole Service,
6080 Levesque Blvd.,
Laval, P.Q.

Mr. Marcel Caron,
Regional Representative,
National Parole Service,
3 Baude St., P.O. Box 110,
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